FACTS & FIGURES

Domestic

	WEEKLY 4/3/82	3/27/82	4/4/81
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	16,896	18,227	8,582
Bituminous, year to date	**220,897**	**218,343**	—
Anthracite, recent week	125	135	115
Anthracite, year to date	**1,843**	**1,472**	—
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	114,025	122,685	70,320
Bituminous, year to date	**1,488,207**	**1,518,578**	—
Anthracite, recent week	302	281	243
Anthracite, year to date	**2,397**	**1,823**	—

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept of Energy, Energy Information Administration—Weekly Coal Report.

	WEEKLY 4/3/82	3/27/82	4/4/81
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	550	593	47
Georgia	—	—	—
Illinois	1,254	1,353	126
Indiana	617	666	167
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,219	2,394	1,420
Western	849	916	405
Total, Ky.	**3,068**	**3,310**	**1,825**
Maryland	83	89	86
Ohio	791	853	376
Pennsylvania	1,696	1,832	673
Tennessee	193	208	145
Virginia	849	916	561
West Virginia	2,470	2,664	164
Total, Eastern	**8,505**	**9,174**	**2,345**
Western			
Alaska	15	17	17
Arizona	212	229	206
Arkansas	4	4	7
Colorado	386	416	337
Iowa	12	12	10
Kansas	15	17	16
Missouri	106	114	68
Montana	656	708	599
New Mexico	386	416	320
North Dakota	352	380	301
Oklahoma	108	117	55
Texas	637	687	510
Utah	289	312	131
Washington	100	108	93
Wyoming	2,045	2,206	1,732
Total Western	**5,646**	**5,866**	**4,308**
Total, United States	**16,896**	**18,229**	**8,582**

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept of Energy, Energy Information administration—Weekly Coal Reports.

	MONTHLY 2/82	1/82	2/81
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal Mining	254.1	255.4	249.9
Bituminous & Lignite	250.7	252.0	246.4
Production employees			
Coal mining	210.0	211.6	206.4
Bituminous & Lignite	207.0	208.5	203.3
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	41.9	40.9	41.0
Bituminous & Lignite	41.9	40.9	41.1
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	12.39	12.40	11.25
Bituminous & Lignite	12.43	12.43	11.29
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	519.14	507.16	461.25
Bituminous & Lignite	520.82	508.39	464.02

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Employment and Earnings.

	MONTHLY 1/82	12/81	1/80
Bituminous and Lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	57,156	52,968	51,068
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	152,855	163,356	178,269
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	128	148	89
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	5,517	5,537	4,741

Note: Data give in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy Information Administration—Weekly Coal Report.

	1/82	12/81	1/80
Coal User Production			
Major district users:			
Electric utilities			
(Mil Kwh.)			
Weekly, 3/30/82	113,818	106,608	103,258

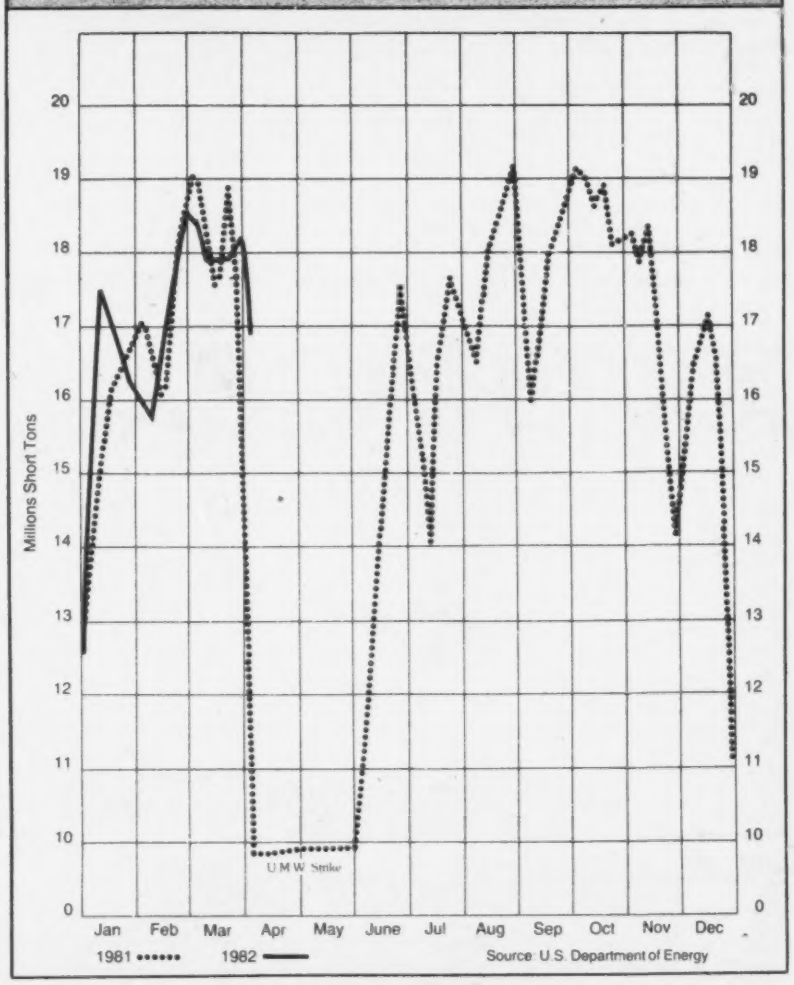
	MONTHLY 3/82	2/82	11/81
Price indexes			
Bituminous Coal and Lignite	102.2	102.7	N.A.
Primary Products	102.6	102.7	N.A.
Prepared	101.7	102.3	N.A.
Steam electric utilities	101.8	102.5	N.A.
North Appalachia	102.1	100.4	N.A.
Spot	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
Contract	101.4	100.7	N.A.
South Appalachia			
Contract	95.9	N.A.	N.A.
Midwest	103.5	105.0	N.A.
Contract	104.0	105.7	N.A.
West	105.0	103.3	N.A.
Contract	105.0	103.3	N.A.
Metallurgical/coke producer	100.8	101.2	N.A.
High volatile	101.3	101.2	N.A.
North Appalachia	100.6	100.1	N.A.
Contract	100.7	100.2	N.A.
South Appalachia			
Contract	101.8	101.9	N.A.
West	101.1	100.5	N.A.
Low volatile	100.2	102.0	N.A.
North Appalachia			
Contract	100.2	102.4	N.A.
South Appalachia			
Contract	100.1	N.A.	N.A.
All other industrial	101.3	101.8	N.A.
North Appalachia			
Contract	97.4	96.6	N.A.
Midwest			
Contract	100.5	100.5	N.A.
Unprepared (raw)	105.9	103.9	N.A.
For preparation at other establishments	N.A.	102.1	N.A.
For use without preparation	106.7	106.7	N.A.
Anthracite	153.8	153.1	152.7
Primary products	153.6	153.0	152.7
Prepared anthracite shipped	154.5	153.7	153.3
Stove	N.A.	145.7	144.5
Chestnut	N.A.	145.0	143.8
Pea	N.A.	163.1	163.1
Buckwheat no. 1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Buckwheat no. 2	N.A.	162.9	162.9
Buckwheat no. 4	147.0	N.A.	N.A.
Buckwheat no. 5	112.0	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not Available

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Dept. of Labor.
Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recalibrated its producer price index figures for bituminous and lignite, as well as reorganizing its pricing categories. The new index is based on a compilation of average prices for December, 1981, and that month appears as 100. The former index used June, 1976 prices as its base.

LATEST U.S. PRODUCTION

Estimated Bituminous Coal and Lignite



BITUMINOUS COAL and lignite production for the week ended April 3 reached 16.896 million short tons, a decrease of 1.331 million short tons from the previus week. The 7.3 percent decrease from the previous week, however, was far above the 8.582 million tons produced in the corresponding week of 1981, which came just after the United Mine Workers went on strike. Year-to-date production totaled 220.897 million short tons, a 1.2 percent increase from the corresponding period in 1981.

Exports & Imports

	Quantity in short tons 2/82	1/82	2/81	Dollar Value 2/82	1/82	2/81	Avg. Value per short ton 2/82	1/82	2/81
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110									
Belgium	411,761	585,746	334,236	22,197,611	14,559,592	17,147,445	53.90	24.85	51.30
Brazil	324,664	327,239	173,849	15,734,185	16,807,270	9,824,929	48.46	51.36	56.51
Canada	839	1,260	—	31,969	49,600	—	38.10	39.36	—
France	516,876	264,052	425,839	24,398,457	37,928,828	24,248,829	47.20	37.74	56.94
Germany, F.R. (West)	231,964	114,548	211,893	14,395,766	6,017,629	11,043,514	62.05	52.53	52.12
Italy	1,225,797	858,002	599,686	57,489,463	42,880,186	30,711,452	46.89	49.97	51.21
Japan	3,205,786	2,180,461	910,597	181,985,663	121,747,643	49,350,372	56.76	55.83	54.20
Netherlands	293,543	96,553	377,564	15,734,185	5,673,296	19,141,533	48.46	58.75	50.70
Spain	341,694	217,067	309,874	16,586,969	10,058,073	16,763,275	48.46	46.33	54.10
Sweden	80,243	63,606	—	4,751,960	3,374,153	—	59.21	53.04	—
United Kingdom	253,436	165,388	104,006	14,332,537	10,132,713	4,368,000	56.55	61.26	42.00
Yugoslavia	236,318	38,718	—	13,563,179	2,300,673	—	57.39	59.42	—
Total, above	7,122,921	4,912,639	3,858,517	379,503,233	243,568,301	96,936,864	53.27	49.57	42.09
Total, other nations	893,965	384,955	98,528	49,564,463	36,967,026	3,781,864	55.44	96.02	38.38
Total, all nations	**8,016,886**	**5,297,594**	**2,401,645**	**429,067,696**	**280,535,618**	**100,718,728**	**53.52**	**52.95**	**46.94**

	Quantity in short tons 2/82	1/82	2/81	Dollar Value 2/82	1/82	2/81	Avg. Value per short ton 2/82	1/82	2/81
Bituminous coal, others No. 5213120									
Belgium	176,570	—	—	8,794,066	—	—	49.80	—	—
Canada	3,150	1,082	—	131,028	1,783,786	—	41.59	49.56	—
China, Taiwan	118,382	124,972	230,687	4,568,550	5,261,352	8,369,143	38.59	42.10	36.28
Denmark	143,808	124,955	241,419	7,723,244	6,561,985	9,187,901	53.70	59.20	38.06
Finland	—	—	176,780	—	—	7,577,541	—	—	42.86
France	243,523	64,292	392,141	11,553,213	2,314,512	14,598,928	47.44	36.00	37.23
Germany, F.R. (West)	120,376	—	257,495	6,724,937	—	13,525,903	55.86	—	52.53
Italy	308,100	119,003	409,780	13,525,851	9,811,342	17,128,923	43.90	49.30	43.90
Japan	319,100	301,750	113,248	16,736,490	14,523,143	5,051,150	52.41	48.12	44.60
Netherlands	60,093	224,763	—	2,950,991	13,307,938	—	49.10	59.20	—
Spain	218,288	131,999	149,020	10,828,441	7,252,277	6,574,644	49.60	54.94	44.12
Total, above	1,711,574	1,331,144	2,303,117	83,536,811	124,037,374	96,936,864	48.80	49.93	42.09
Total, other nations	116,844	339,627	98,528	6,359,951	19,487,696	3,781,864	54.43	50.38	38.38
Total, all nations	**1,828,418**	**1,311,144**	**2,401,645**	**89,896,762**	**84,951,195**	**100,718,728**	**49.16**	**49.53**	**46.94**
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	**2,325**	**1,057**	**1,262**	**248,349**	**262,544**	**171,878**	**106.86**	**248.38**	**136.04**
Coal coke for use as fuel No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	**101,474**	**42,595**	**47,300**	**6,525,777**	**3,685,632**	**3,685,422**	**64.30**	**86.52**	**77.92**
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Canada	10,932	13,741	—	547,117	683,383	—	50.04	49.73	—
Japan	150,382	117,104	99,254	7,810,568	6,611,770	4,476,584	51.93	56.46	45.10
Netherlands	43,442	28,744	194,586	2,300,423	1,524,235	10,961,907	52.95	53.02	56.33
Total, above	204,756	159,589	521,660	10,658,108	8,819,388	24,597,941	52.05	55.26	47.15
Total, other nations	65,094	339,627	64,945	14,194,422	19,487,696	3,115,771	54.32	57.37	47.98
Total, all nations	**269,850**	**499,216**	**586,605**	**14,194,422**	**28,307,084**	**27,713,712**	**52.60**	**56.70**	**47.24**
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	**8,582**	**288**	**40,155**	**514,116**	**26,398**	**2,355,168**	**59.90**	**99.24**	**130.44**
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Korea Rep. (South)	36,355	141,668	—	2,259,463	5,975,353	—	62.14	36.74	—
Total, all nations	**44,274**	**100,553**	**7,863**	**2,905,552**	**5,975,353**	**575,473**	**65.62**	**49.85**	**75.10**

SPECIAL SECTION
MINING BITS
Starts on Page 9

1800002502 00010 B 401
MS JEANNE LONG
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
4520 EAST WEST HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

Coal's National Newspaper

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 332
Des Plaines, IL 60018

MAY 10, 1982 | 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004 | Volume 6, Number 8 | $1 a Copy; $24 a Year

NEWS ROUNDUP

The expected sale of coal assets by the DuPont Co., having absorbed Conoco Inc., **has been delayed.** Chairman Edward S. Jefferson told the annual meeting that DuPont will wait for better market conditions when it can receive a higher price for parts of Consolidation Coal Co.

But U.S. Steel Corp., which acquired Marathon Oil Co. earlier this year, **is still considering disposing of some coal holdings but will definitely expand export sales.** Chairman David Roderick told the company's annual meeting that U.S. Steel aims to sell 3.5 million short tons of metallurgical and 2 million tons of steam coal abroad this year, compared to last year's total sales of 2 million tons.

* * *

A new International Energy Agency report **calls on governments to provide incentives to spur greater coal use by industry.** The Paris-based group's coal industry advisory board concluded that the use of coal in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 24 member countries' industrial sectors "could be as much as 1 billion metric tons" by the year 2000. That implies a 5 percent growth per annum from the present 343 million metric tons, about a third of the coal consumed by OECD countries. But the study warns that this kind of growth is

(Continued on page 3)

INSIDE

POWDER RIVER COAL, despite lukewarm participation, attracted good bids at the first federal lease sale there in a decade, reports William Ritz **on page 6.**

A LOW-SULFUR COALITION has taken shape in the West, involving producers, utilities and a leading railroad. That and other **Reports from our Correspondents on page 8.**

CLEAN AIR ACT REFORMS may well miss their May 15 deadline for committee action because of national park and sulfur dioxide issues. **Story on page 16.**

EXPORT TRADING COMPANIES could be an idea whose time has come — with coal one of the leading beneficiaries. Steve Marcy takes a closer look in his latest **Washington, FYI on page 17.**

Population Patterns, Production Costs Cited

CBO Study Identifies 2 Market Influences

WASHINGTON — Shifting population patterns and mine production costs rather than clean air rules will have the greatest influence over the coal markets to the year 2000, the Congressional Budget Office has concluded.

Clean Air Act rules adopted in 1978 requiring that the stack gases of utilities burning low-sulfur as well as high-sulfur coal has apparently helped preserve the market for the eastern, high-sulfur fuel, the CBO study found.

Data gathered for CBO by ICF Inc., a Washington-based consulting firm speicalizing in coal-use analysis, show that the total cost of scrubbing a high-sulfur midwestern coal to remove 90 percent of the sulfur dioxide is $8.70 more per ton than scrubbing a low-sulfur coal to remove 70 percent of the sulfur dioxide. The 90-percent-removal and 70-percent-removal requirements are contained in 1977 amendments to the Clean Air Act.

The cost differential would be even more disadvantageous to high-sulfur eastern and midwestern coals if Congress does away with the "percentage reduction requirement." As it is, the present advantages of low-sulfur coal "are not large enough to cause large-scale distortions in the U.S. coal market," CBO concluded.

But neither is the sulfur-reduction requirement great enough in impact to protect the markets of eastern coal producers, especially as their productivity declines as the more cheaply gotten coal deposits are played out.

"Neither the current (Clean Air Act) new source performance standards nor any of the alternatives examined appears to have great potential to stem the growth of western coal production or the penetration of western low-sulfur coal to markets in the East," CBO said.

The 535 percent increase in coal mined and burned in the West South Central U.S. over the next two decades comes from the population growth occuring there. That is where the vast amount of the new coal-fired electrical capacity will be installed.

Low sulfur coal will meet roughly 60 percent of all new coal-fired utility demand by 2000, even if the percentage reduction requirement is maintained in the Clean Air Act. This helps reinforce the principle that the predominant factor governing coal use will be the desire to burn local coal, CBO says.

Shifts in the coal market will far more likely to be the result of productivity in mining the coal or fluctations in transportation rates.

Assuming that the sulfur-reduction requirements stay in the Clean Air Act, utilities over the next two decades can expect to spend 20 percent of their overall coal-fired capital investments on pollution control equipment. That will come to about $33.4 billion in 1984 dollars.

Annual pollution-control costs, including the operation of scrubbers, should rise from $5.35 billion in 1980 to $14.1 billion in 2000.

While steep, these costs have not gotten the utility industry into its present financial straits and they will not be the factors perpetuating them, CBO concluded.

"The findings of the CBO analysis indicated that, though controlling emissions is indeed costly, it has not played a major role in impairing the utilities' financial position, and it is not likely to do so in the future," CBO said.

CBO reached this conclusion by comparing the bond ratings of utility systems with heavy pollution-control investment and those with less investment. Those heavily invested in pollution control fare no better or worse in the bond markets than the average of the entire utility system.

CBO said that the expense of control investment has been mitigated by special tax treatments available to the utilties and prevented control costs from becoming "especially detrimental."

The congressional organization said that the present standards for new coal-fired power plants were the ones "best-suited to holding down emissions and safeguarding midwestern coal production, but at a sizable cost to the utility industry."

Better for the industry, CBO said, would be options allowing for a 70 percent sulfur dioxide reduction standard requiring them in any event to reduce no lower than 0.8 pounds of sulfur per million Btus of fuel.

Recession Looms Large as an Industry Influence

By Gene Smith

ST. LOUIS — When the American Mining Congress met here a year ago for its annual coal convention, the talk was directed at the duration of the coal strike. The mood was definitely pessimistic.

This year, as the delegates assemble for Monday's opening sessions, the underlying theme has to be the recession and its duration.

Strangely enough, the coal industry is one of the few that is not suffering as much as most others in this economic slowdown. The latest available statistics place bituminous and lignite production through April 24 at 272.7 million tons, a gain of 12.6 percent over the like 1981 period. Anthracite

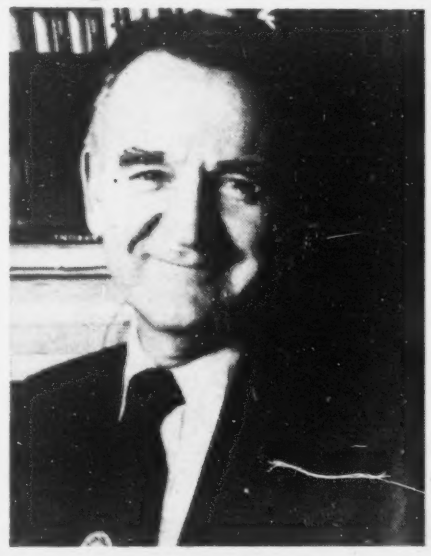
AMC Coal Preview

production for the same period reached 2.03 million tons, up 10.9 percent over the year-ago level.

However, these statistics may be illusory. A year ago, the industry was in the depths of an underground miners' strike. Nevertheless, coal is running well ahead of all other segments of the mining industry at this point.

In addition to the recession, there are other issues overhanging this year's AMC coal convention. There appears little chance of action on Clean Air Act amendments this year. The status of port dredging funding remains up in the air, and many of the optimistic plans for coal-handling facilities have been put on temporary hold.

While exports have continued at a relatively high level, close observers are beginning to send out signals warning that the present pace can't be continued long.



JOHN J. McKETTA
...at opening session

RALPH E. BAILEY
...eyes "Coal's Future Path"

Rotan-Mosle's Joel Price, a well-known analyst, recently reduced his forecast of 1985 and 1990 industrial coal consumption because of the sluggish market, high interest rates and the present worldwide economic slump. He cut his 1985 estimate by 10.6 million tons and his 1990 forecast by

(Continued on page 23)

FACTS & FIGURES

Domestic

	WEEKLY 4/24/82	4/17/82	4/25/81
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	17,404	17,560	8,012
Bituminous, year to date	**272,663**	**242,051**	—
Anthracite, recent week	129	130	110
Anthracite, year to date	**2,027**	**1,827**	—
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	117,523	118,793	60,972
Bituminous, year to date	**1,837,816**	**1,699,017**	—
Anthracite, recent week	123	123	506
Anthracite, year to date	**2,920**	**3,042**	—

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept of Energy, Energy Information Administration—Weekly Coal Report.

	WEEKLY 4/24/82	4/17/82	4/25/81
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	566	571	40
Georgia	—	—	—
Illinois	1,292	1,303	2
Indiana	636	642	182
Kentucky			
Eastern	2,286	2,306	1,509
Western	874	882	317
Total, Ky.	**3,160**	**3,188**	**1,826**
Maryland	85	86	83
Ohio	815	822	244
Pennsylvania	1,749	1,765	501
Tennessee	199	201	140
Virginia	874	882	466
West Virginia	2,544	2,567	84
Total, Eastern	**9,426**	**9,511**	**3,344**
Western			
Alaska	16	16	12
Arizona	219	221	233
Arkansas	4	4	7
Colorado	397	401	343
Iowa	12	12	14
Kansas	16	16	17
Missouri	109	110	42
Montana	676	682	638
New Mexico	397	401	306
North Dakota	363	366	297
Oklahoma	111	112	60
Texas	656	662	526
Utah	298	301	96
Washington	103	104	111
Wyoming	2,107	2,125	1,742
Total Western	**5,484**	**5,533**	**4,444**
Total, United States	**17,404**	**17,560**	**8,012**

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept of Energy, Energy Information administration—Weekly Coal Reports.

	MONTHLY 2/82	1/82	2/81
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal Mining	254.1	255.4	249.9
Bituminous & Lignite	250.7	252.0	246.4
Production employees			
Coal mining	210.0	211.6	206.4
Bituminous & Lignite	207.0	208.5	203.3
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	41.9	40.9	41.0
Bituminous & Lignite	41.9	40.9	41.1
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	12.39	12.40	11.25
Bituminous & Lignite	12.43	12.43	11.29
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	519.14	507.16	461.25
Bituminous & Lignite	520.82	508.39	464.02

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Employment and Earnings.

	MONTHLY 1/82	12/81	1/80
Bituminous and Lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	57,156	52,968	51,068
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	152,855	163,356	178,269
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	128	148	89
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	5,517	5,537	4,741

Note: Data give in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy Information Administration—Weekly Coal Report.

	1/82	12/81	1/80
Coal User Production			
Major district users:			
Electric utilities			
(Mil Kwh.)			
Weekly, 3/30/82	113,818	106,608	103,258

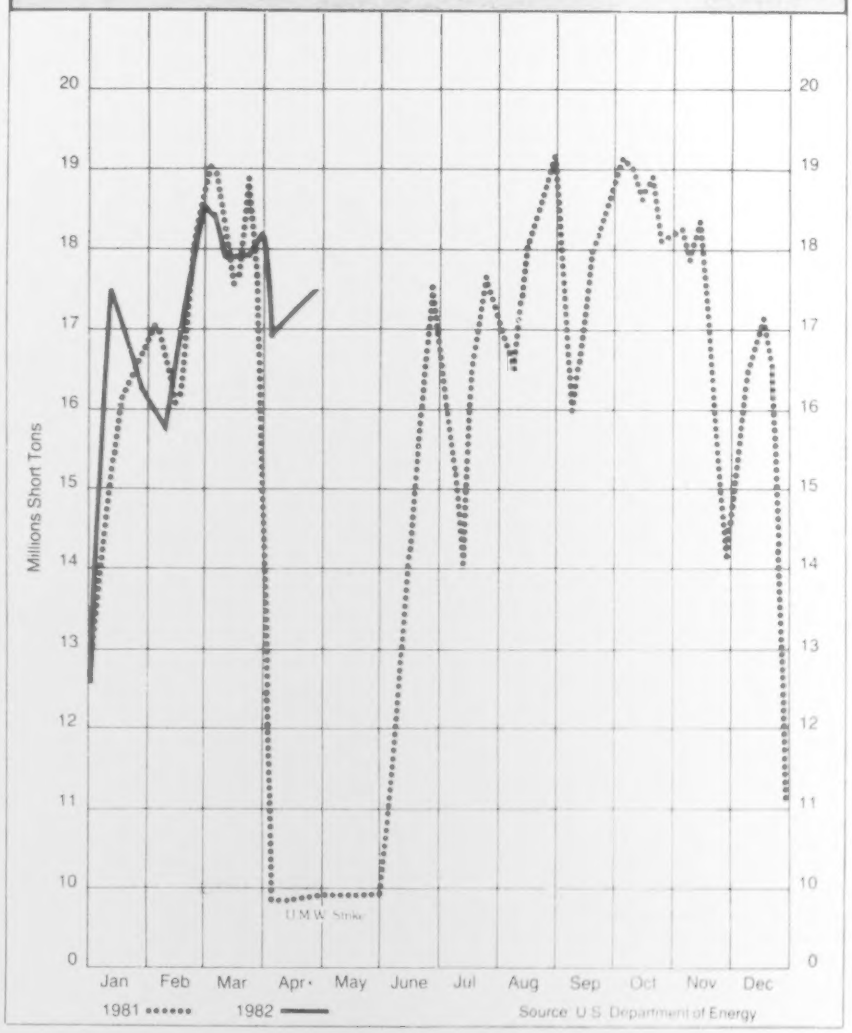
	MONTHLY 3/82	2/82	11/81
Price Indexes			
Bituminous Coal and Lignite	102.2	102.7	N.A.
Primary Products	102.6	102.7	N.A.
Prepared	101.7	102.3	N.A.
Steam electric utilities	101.8	102.5	N.A.
North Appalachia	102.1	100.4	N.A.
Spot	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Contract	101.4	100.7	N.A.
South Appalachia			
Contract	95.9	N.A.	N.A.
Midwest	103.5	105.0	N.A.
Contract	104.0	105.7	N.A.
West	105.0	103.3	N.A.
Contract	105.0	103.3	N.A.
Metallurgical coke producer	100.8	101.2	N.A.
High volatile	101.3	101.2	N.A.
North Appalachia	100.6	100.1	N.A.
Contract	100.7	100.2	N.A.
South Appalachia			
Contract	101.8	101.9	N.A.
West	101.1	100.5	N.A.
Low volatile	100.2	102.0	N.A.
North Appalachia			
Contract	100.2	102.4	N.A.
South Appalachia			
Contract	100.1	N.A.	N.A.
All other industrial	101.3	101.8	N.A.
North Appalachia			
Contract	97.4	96.6	N.A.
Midwest			
Contract	100.5	100.5	N.A.
Unprepared (raw)	105.9	103.9	N.A.
For preparation at other establishments	N.A.	102.1	N.A.
For use without preparation	106.7	106.7	N.A.
Anthracite	153.8	153.1	152.7
Primary products	153.6	153.0	152.7
Prepared anthracite shipped	154.5	153.7	153.3
Stove	N.A.	145.7	144.5
Chestnut	N.A.	145.0	143.8
Pea	N.A.	163.1	163.1
Buckwheat no. 1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Buckwheat no. 2	N.A.	162.9	162.9
Buckwheat no. 4	147.0	N.A.	N.A.
Buckwheat no. 5	112.0	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not Available

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Dept. of Labor.
Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recalibrated its producer price index figures for bituminous and lignite, as well as reorganizing its pricing categories. The new index is based on a compilation of average prices for December, 1981, and that month appears as 100. The former index used June, 1976 prices as its base.

LATEST U.S. PRODUCTION

Estimated Bituminous Coal and Lignite



BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE production for the week ended April 24 was 17.4 million short tons, the Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration estimates. This marked a 0.9 percent decline of 156,000 tons from the previous week. Production for the corresponding week of from strike-afflicted 1981 was 8.012 million short tons. For 1982, year-to-date production totaled 272.663 million short tons, a 12 percent increase for the same period in 1981.

Exports & Imports

	Quantity in short tons 3/82	2/82	3/81	Dollar Value 3/82	2/82	3/81	Avg. Value per short ton 3/82	2/82	3/81
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110									
Belgium	814,007	411,761	305,705	41,252,017	22,197,611	18,463,439	50.67	53.90	60.40
Brazil	514,418	324,664	346,907	21,982,830	15,734,185	18,707,430	42.73	48.46	59.93
Canada	505	1,260	212,908	23,074	31,969	11,295,635	45.69	38.10	53.05
France	970,336	516,876	671,019	48,957,945	24,398,457	34,413,790	50.45	47.20	51.29
Germany, F.R. (West)	99,512	231,964	—	5,170,081	14,395,766	—	51.95	62.05	—
Italy	673,455	1,225,797	620,943	35,730,867	57,489,463	20,550,425	53.05	46.89	51.53
Japan	3,824,548	3,205,786	2,002,773	220,168,421	181,985,663	110,254,744	57.56	56.76	55.05
Netherlands	499,993	293,543	383,318	23,084,802	15,734,185	20,971,509	46.17	48.46	54.71
Spain	504,925	341,694	219,151	26,394,751	16,586,989	11,661,636	52.27	48.46	54.71
Sweden	—	80,243	—	—	4,751,960	—	—	59.21	—
United Kingdom	207,215	253,436	—	7,007,642	14,332,537	—	56.39	56.55	—
Yugoslavia	113,581	236,318	—	7,007,642	13,563,179	—	61.69	57.39	—
Total, above	8,222,495	7,122,921	4,859,543	441,457,836	379,503,233	330,692,692	50.02	53.27	54.04
Total, other nations	716,238	893,965	890,082	40,834,653	49,564,460	67,494,454	57.01	55.44	53.57
Total, all nations	**8,938,733**	**8,016,886**	**6,119,429**	**482,292,489**	**429,067,696**	**330,692,692**	**53.95**	**53.52**	**54.04**

	Quantity in short tons 3/82	2/82	3/81	Dollar Value 3/82	2/82	3/81	Avg. Value per short ton 3/82	2/82	3/81
Bituminous coal, others No. 5213120									
Belgium	34,857	176,570	—	1,639,716	8,794,066	—	47.04	49.80	—
Canada	819	3,150	—	32,760	4,568,550	—	40.00	49.80	—
China, Taiwan	57,605	118,382	—	2,566,976	4,568,550	—	44.56	38.39	—
Denmark	224,416	143,808	406,613	11,191,655	7,723,244	17,706,780	49.87	53.70	43.55
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	293,947	243,523	453,966	13,758,629	11,553,213	18,395,875	46.80	47.44	40.52
Germany, F.R. (West)	129,101	120,376	331,008	6,987,405	6,724,937	16,899,742	54.12	55.86	51.06
Italy	302,907	308,100	326,535	14,376,113	13,525,851	14,177,344	47.46	43.90	43.92
Japan	731,554	319,100	403,500	39,267,912	16,736,490	18,093,625	53.67	52.41	44.84
Netherlands	185,894	60,093	652,037	2,950,9912	7,741,493	9,989,945	41.64	49.10	44.84
Spain	274,907	218,288	351,933	12,958,430	10,828,441	15,324,899	47.13	49.60	43.54
Total, above	2,236,007	1,711,574	3,048,562	110,521,089	83,536,811	135,447,198	49.42	48.80	44.43
Total, other nations	212,947	116,844	425,229	10,521,828	6,359,951	18,541,538	49.10	54.43	43.60
Total, all nations	**2,448,954**	**1,828,418**	**3,473,791**	**121,203,917**	**89,896,762**	**153,988,736**	**49.49**	**49.16**	**44.33**
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	**3,642**	**2,325**	**2,835**	**342,437**	**248,349**	**503,069**	**94.02**	**106.06**	**177.45**
Coal coke for use as fuel No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	**84,734**	**101,474**	**124,512**	**6,542,520**	**6,525,777**	**7,647,872**	**77.21**	**64.30**	**61.52**
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Canada	12,398	10,932	—	672,621	547,117	—	54.25	50.04	—
Japan	135,817	150,382	—	7,111,090	7,810,568	—	52.35	51.93	—
Netherlands	105,282	43,442	—	5,764,673	2,300,423	—	54.75	52.95	—
Total, above	253,497	204,756	657	13,548,384	10,658,108	33,450	53.44	52.05	50.91
Total, other nations	648,236	65,094	11,296	14,117,779	14,194,422	510,811	21.78	57.37	45.22
Total, all nations	**501,733**	**269,850**	**464,772**	**6,542,520**	**14,194,422**	**22,572,508**	**13.03**	**52.60**	**48.57**
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	**79,008**	**8,582**	**67,153**	**182,602**	**514,116**	**1,612,343**	**23.11**	**59.90**	**24.01**
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Korea Rep. (South)	41,888	36,355	46,012	1,406,000	2,259,463	2,069,614	33.56	65.62	64.03
Total, all nations	**54,411**	**44,274**	**114,067**	**3,214,323**	**2,905,552**	**5,015,652**	**38.07**	**65.62**	**43.97**